

# WEATHER FORECAST.

Showers to-day; to-morrow partly cloudy; moderate winds, mostly south. Highest temperature yesterday, 80; lowest, 68. Detailed weather reports will be found on the Editorial page.

# The NEW YORK HERALD

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 12, 1920.

# A HAPPY BLENDING

The amalgamated SUN and HERALD preserves the best traditions of each. In combination these two newspapers make a greater newspaper than either has ever been on its own.

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THREE CENTS WITHIN 100 MILES FOUR CENTS ELSEWHERE

## EUGENIE, ONCE EMPRESS, DIES AT GREAT AGE

Widow of Napoleon III. Outlived His Empire Half a Century.

BORN IN SPAIN IN 1826

Noted as 'the Most Beautiful Woman in Europe' in Her Youth.

WED BY EMPEROR IN 1853

Urged Conflict With Prussia in 1870 and Lost Son in Zulu War in 1879.

MADRID, July 11.—The former Empress Eugenie, widow of Napoleon III, Emperor of the French, died here this morning.

Death occurred shortly before 8 o'clock from acute intestinal inflammation. The Empress passed away quietly in the presence of her lady in waiting. Her nephew, the Duke of Alba, at whose residence she died, was in France and the other members of the family were absent.

Empress Eugenie had long suffered from ophthalmia and recently had been operated on for cataract. Full imperial honors will be accorded at her funeral.

Preparations are under way for the opening of Empress Eugenie's will. The only member of the family now in Madrid is a niece. The death of the Empress is not yet known generally in France, owing to the Spanish Sunday law, which practically shuts down all means of communication, including local telephone and telegraph services.

"Most Pathetic Figure in Europe." For years the most pathetic figure in Europe, the Empress lived to see France crushed by the Prussians in 1870, rise to strength and influence and again invaded by her enemy in 1914 and struggle through four years of war's horrors until the Allies' victory in 1918.

At the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war there were many persons who accused Eugenie of having been responsible for the commencement of hostilities. Later her enemies, and they were numerous, used to say that she was the cause of all the calamities which befell France. Nevertheless the one-time Empress from the public generally received respectful sympathy and even after her beauty had faded and old age had crept upon her she was reverently greeted by those who saw her seated in the parks of Paris enjoying the warm sunshine and talking with the children playing near by.

Lame, bent and white haired, the former Empress often was called "Eugenie the Queen of Sorrow." She was quoted always as praying that death might end her long term of sadness and again bring her to her husband and son. In the Tuileries gardens in Paris the stern visaged gardeners looked at her with pity when Eugenie was picking flowers.

Cherished Deep Love for France.

The former Empress not only hoped and prayed but worked for the victory of the Allies in the great world war. The outbreak found her in a splendid home at Farnborough Hill in Hampshire, England. Early in the conflict she gave up her quiet and secluded life there so that her home could be transformed into a hospital for wounded British officers. Despite her advanced age she assumed entire direction of the place and devoted herself to aiding the wounded men. While the war was in progress she said she hoped to live to see the Germans driven from France, and also that she expected to fulfill a prophecy that she would live to be near 100 years old.

"Between my past and my present," said Empress Eugenie some years ago, "there exists not half a century but centuries. Times have changed. Men no longer pursue heroic ideals. I am an old woman, poor in everything that makes a woman rich. My dreary winter is nearly ended."

The second Empire fell almost fifty years ago. Napoleon III. died two years later in English exile. The Spaniards, whom he had made Empress of the French, and who had shared with him the dramatic vicissitudes of the seventeen years reign, lived on, rearing her son in the great ambition to restore the Empire. Then the son died—killed by Zulus—and was laid beside his father at Chislehurst. Thereafter Eugenie was a sorrowful woman who had outlived all those she loved.

"The most beautiful woman" came to be known as "the most pathetic figure in Europe." Melancholy pleasure she obtained from annual visits to Paris, where she was the guest of the Comtesse de Piersonville, whose windows overlooked the gardens which in those other days she surveyed as mistress from the windows of the Tuileries. Eventually rheumatism crippled her and she leaned on a cane. Yet daily she walked her stint of two miles and by this exercise prolonged her life.

Spanish by Birth. Marie Eugenie Ignace Augustine de Monto was born at Granada, Andalusia, Spain, May 5, 1826. She was the second daughter of Count Manuel Fer-

## Teheran Reports Cuts in Mesopotamia's "Artery"

LONDON, July 12 (Monday).—A despatch to the London Times from Teheran says the situation in Lower Mesopotamia is serious. It was reported in Teheran, the despatch adds, that the Bura-Bagdad line had been cut in three places.

Bura is on the Persian Gulf, and the railroad running north from there to Babylon, Bagdad and Mosul is the main artery of transportation for Mesopotamia through the valleys of the Euphrates and the Tigris.

## LUMP SUM FOR INDEMNITY NOW

Allies Favor Reparations Plan With No Interest to Be Paid by Germany.

COAL ULTIMATUM GIVEN

Spa Conference Likely to End To-night With Quick Decision by Berlin Needed.

By LAWRENCE HILLS.

Staff Correspondent of THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD. Spa, July 11 (by telephone to London).—Every indication points to the close of the Spa conference between the Allies and the Germans to-morrow night, with the question of reparations referred to a joint committee of experts or to the reparations committee. This possibility is due, it is said, to a significant declaration of the Allies' intention to revise the treaty by making the reparation figure a lump sum not bearing interest.

Abandoning the interest figure would so fundamentally change the Allies' financial programme as to make a frank discussion at the conference table politically impracticable. It is believed that to the present the British and French figures are at variance, but the French figure is now said to be \$5,000,000,000 gold marks. This amount, without interest, represents nearly the sum total of the annuities for probably thirty or thirty-five years. The annuities would begin below 3,000,000,000 gold marks and reach a higher figure after several years.

What is declared to have driven the Allies to abandon the idea of interest is the recognition that Germany is incapable of paying a larger amount. The German plan for reparations payments was finally submitted to to-day's conference of Allied and German diplomats by Dr. Albert Simon, German Foreign Minister, after a long wrangle over the question of German coal deliveries to France in which Premier Millerand of France was asked to support the Allied figures for immediate delivery. Yesterday's high spirits were damped. The Allies had demanded 24,000,000 tons and the Germans offered 10,000,000 tons. All the German experts from the London and Spa conferences, including Herr Hue to Hugo Stinnes, the capitalist, were reported unanimous against signing the coal protocol unless the Allies' figures were greatly modified.

## GERMANS GIVE NEW REPARATIONS PLAN

Ask Spa Conference to Consider All Points.

By the Associated Press.

Spa, Belgium, July 11.—After some modification of the German plan, the German delegates produced to-day their plan showing how Germany would deal with reparations, but they specified that the decision should be left to the Allies. The German plan would modify their proposals. The allied experts had declared they did not consider that even the figures submitted by the Germans would justify a modification of the protocol signed July 9, but admitted the justice of the German experts' plea on two points: first, relieving Germany of the obligation of reporting on the reparations committee regarding the distribution of coal within Germany, and second, approving the proposal to increase the output by improving the food and welfare of the miners and suggesting that the German and allied Governments discuss means to this end.

The plenary session of the conference began at 5:30 this evening with Lord Curzon representing Great Britain in the chair. Premier Lloyd George, who was confined to his room all day with a cold, the conference immediately took up the question of the experts having failed to come to an agreement. Chancellor Fehrenbach, Dr. Simon, Herr Stinnes and others of the German delegation had previously conferred on the subject.

Coal Germany's Economic Life. Dr. Simon, at the outset of the session, remarked that coal was the central point of the whole economic life of Germany. "The solution given to the coal question by the experts," he said, "will react upon the difficult plans of reparations prepared by the German delegation, which had undertaken that an agreement would be reached to meet the economic conditions of Germany. The plan cannot be handed over this evening, as was expected."

Premier Millerand expressed surprise that the commission of the German plan as announced yesterday should be

## ALLIES DEMAND ARMISTICE TO HELP POLAND

To Give All Possible Aid if Polish Troops Retire Within Frontier.

SHOULD REDS ATTACK

Premier Grabski Admits Entire Policy Toward Russia Has Collapsed.

IMPERIALISM IS DENIED

Declares His Country Merely Sought to Be Rampart Against Bolsheviki.

By RAYMOND SWING.

Staff Correspondent of THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD. Spa, Belgium, July 11 (by telephone to London).—The Allies have decided upon a policy regarding Poland and Russia. Polish troops are to retire behind Poland's frontier. The Allies have sent to the Russian Soviet Government a proposal for an armistice and notified the Moscow Soviet that should its troops attack the Poles behind their own boundaries the Allies would intervene with military assistance.

The Poles have agreed to make peace overtures to the Soviets and the Allies have decided to make their resumption of commercial relations with Russia conditional on Russia's acceptance of the Polish offer. The terms call for a commission to meet in London and fix the Russian-Polish boundaries. If the Soviet declines these terms the Allies agree to help Poland defend herself against the Bolsheviki, but not to help her conduct offensive warfare.

Premier Grabski, in an interview to-day indicated that the entire policy of the Polish Government toward Russia and the border States had collapsed. This policy was the formation of a Russian federation under Polish suzerainty. When Mr. Grabski was asked what was the reason for this change, he said that he had decided to leave all questions of neighboring boundaries to the Supreme Council and concentrate on home defense. "We have decided to leave all questions of neighboring boundaries to the Supreme Council and concentrate on home defense," he said. "Grabski complains that the Polish policy has been misunderstood. 'We are charged with imperialism when nobody in Poland wishes to establish conditions resting solely upon force. It is true that Poland wishes to establish conditions of her own security and to the security of the nations who saved her.'"

The Polish Premier also explained that Poland was the rampart against Bolshevism. "Poland," he said, "is the barrier between the West and the East. Poland's defeat was due to the magnificent and modern equipment that the Bolsheviki captured from Gen. Denikin and Kolchak and other anti-Bolshevik leaders, this equipment coming in great part from Great Britain."

## PARLEY ON RUSSIAN BORDER PROPOSED

'It Is Decisive Moment,' Says Polish Premier.

By the Associated Press.

Spa, Belgium, July 11.—The Allies have sent a proposal to Moscow for an armistice with Poland on condition that the Poles retire within their natural Polish frontier. It is set forth that the armistice will be followed by a conference of representatives of all the countries on the Russian border and that if the Bolsheviki attack the Poles within the frontiers the Allies will come to the aid of Poland.

Lodzislaw Grabski, the Polish Premier, talking to correspondents of all countries to-day, said: "This is a decisive moment for Poland. Our army is engaged in the mobilization of Russia with a population six times our own." The Premier alluded to the unity of all parties and classes in Poland, to the universal volunteering for the new armies in formation and to the fact that the people in being able to hold out. He declared that the harvests were good. "But," he added, "besides confidence in ourselves, we call and rely on the aid of our allies, military, where possible, and the moral and diplomatic support of all."

The substance of the Polish note to the allied governments, he said, expressed the desire for peace upon a basis of self-defense. "The suggestion that the Powers support Poland's peace proposals is being discussed by the Allied Ministers, notably the representatives of France and the United States, regarding the Russian Soviet Government. The Polish representatives here appeared to be rather stunned by the announcement that Great Britain had concluded arrangements with the Soviet Government concerning commercial intercourse. They assumed that one of the British conditions was the withdrawal of the Bolsheviki from India, and it was noted that recent information received by the Polish military intelligence service had disclosed the withdrawal from the Persian front of many Soviet battalions, said to be intended for use on the Polish front. This news was taken by the Poles to mean that the Moscow Government had abandoned for the moment any forward movement in the direction of India. The Polish diplomats here assume that commercial relations with the Soviet Government will be followed before many months by political recognition of the Soviet Government, and they express the view that this action by Great Britain will tend to compel the other trading nations to follow her example."

## ADVANCE IN RAIL WAGES IS EXPECTED THIS WEEK

Commerce Commission After Getting Board's Decree Is Likely to Boost Passenger as Well as Freight Rates to Meet Enlarged Payroll.

Special to THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD. WASHINGTON, July 11.—A decision by the Railroad Labor Board which it is hoped will definitely settle the wage controversy and bring an end to labor unrest and the train of disturbances it has brought is looked for this week. It is generally accepted that a substantial increase will be granted.

The Interstate Commerce Commission called a number of hearings and meetings in the last week to give study to the testimony presented at the rate hearing concluded a week ago and to begin preparation of a decision on this subject. It will have within the near future the award of the labor board for consideration.

## YACHT IN FOG GOES ON BAR

Commodore Mayer's Undaunted Slides Through Rock Channel Off Long Island.

TUGS RELEASE VESSEL

Laura Walker, Actress, Is One of Seven Guests—Message Says All Are Safe.

While Long Island Sound and the ocean in the vicinity of Orienta Point, L. I., were blanketed with a thick fog yesterday morning the schooner yacht Undaunted, one of the largest sailing yachts in the world, carrying her owner, Francis R. Mayer, rear commodore of the Atlantic Yacht Club, and a party of friends on a week-end trip, slid through a rock channel un-

damaged and grounded on a sandbar. The yacht was carrying a party of seven guests, including Laura Walker, the actress, and her mother, Mrs. Hard. The yacht was carrying a party of seven guests, including Laura Walker, the actress, and her mother, Mrs. Hard. The yacht was carrying a party of seven guests, including Laura Walker, the actress, and her mother, Mrs. Hard.

Mr. Fletcher's letter resulted from negotiations now in progress between the State Department and Dr. Iglesias Calderon, Mexican High Commissioner to the United States, regarding recognition of the new Government at Mexico City.

Mr. Fletcher was the American Ambassador to Mexico in the Carranza administration, but resigned several months ago because of a disagreement with the American government's policy toward Mexico. In his letter to Secretary Colby he said:

"Without animating to past difficulties and with a view to avoiding a repetition of them I would respectfully suggest: 'First, that the United States should not recognize the new Government of Mexico until it is reasonably clear that the new Government is not only willing but able to recognize the fundamental rights of a government, i. e., to maintain law and order and to afford adequate protection to the lives and interests of foreigners.'"

"Second, that the new regime should be recognized, if at all, merely as the de facto Government, and it should be informed that such recognition was provisional and would be withdrawn if it should subsequently prove to have been prematurely extended."

"Third, that before extending such de facto recognition the United States should secure an informal agreement (to be made formal later, if desired) covering the following pending matters: (a) That the constitution of 1917 and the law passed in pursuance thereof shall not be given retroactive effect as to property lawfully acquired previous to its promulgation, and that American citizens shall not be deprived of their lawfully acquired rights without compensation."

"(b) Return to American citizens and corporations of such property (excluding lands) as they were deprived of during the Carranza regime without compensation by either national or State governments of Mexico."

"(c) Immediate constitution of a mixed Mexican-American claims commission to adjust all claims of American citizens against the Government of Mexico and of Mexican citizens against the Government of the United States."

"(d) Appointment of commissioners to settle definitely the Chimal and all other boundary questions, including the deflection, canalization and protection of the waters of the Colorado River for the irrigation of the Imperial Valley in Mexico and in the United States. I make no mention of financial or economic matters, believing they should form the subject matter of negotiations subsequent to recognition."

## DISCORD REIGNS ON EVE OF BIRTH OF THIRD PARTY

But Hopkins and Bennett Say It'll Be Born To-day; Hearst May Be in It.

COX HEARTILY JEERED

Laborites Cheer Free Ireland, Soviet Russia and New Republic in U. S.

DISAGREE ON PRESIDENT

Dictator Fitzpatrick Wants Walsh, but 48ers Prefer La Follette—Drop Ford.

By a Staff Correspondent of THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD.

CHICAGO, July 11.—J. A. H. Hopkins and T. S. Bennett, representing the Labor party of the United States, issued a joint statement to-night announcing that the two parties have agreed to amalgamate in a common third party and that the final delegates will be agreed upon to-morrow.

The platform committees of the two parties will get together to-morrow. The committees effecting this alliance were unanimous in their decisions, the statement reads, and both Mr. Bennett and Mr. Hopkins declare they expect the consolidation will be made complete even to the selection of a name, a platform and candidates before Wednesday night.

Favored by Chief Editor.

Philip Francis, chief editorial writer for William R. Hearst's New York American, said to-night that undoubtedly Mr. Hearst's American Constitutional party would join the new amalgamation provided a straight anti-League of Nations plank is inserted in the platform. "That such a plank will be incorporated is accepted as certain."

Victor L. Berger asserted to-night and declared that unless this amalgamation showed it was a real party with a platform, he would not accept the nomination for the Presidency. Mr. Francis declared that the American Constitutional party was eager to see Senator La Follette nominated for the Presidency and Frank P. Walsh of Missouri for Vice-President.

The third party movement, inspired by the Committee of Forty-eight, started doing business yesterday with four Eastern liberals as George L. Record, Amos Pinchot, J. A. H. Hopkins, Allen McCurdy and Gilbert E. Roe in command.

To-day these earnest dissenters and that J. P. Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor and keynoter for the laborites, is dictating the terms of amalgamation and that the ten radical members of the conference committee elected yesterday by the Committee of Forty-eight to help the original ten Eastern members to effect the consolidation have embraced the following platform: "We are in favor of the League of Nations and that about 80 per cent. of the delegates to the Committee of Forty-eight convention are applauding."

Looks Now Like La Follette.

It is now more than merely probable that Robert M. La Follette after all will be the third Presidential candidate in the field. He has let it be known that he will accept the nomination if he is not proven to them that his war record will kill his chances and ruin the nascent third party. They make no bones about saying that they would rather have La Follette than any other man in the country.

However, they are about to forget Henry Ford unless Henry and his vast wealth can be induced to accept the nomination for the Vice Presidency. At the last moment last night they decided to send Amos Pinchot to Detroit to consult with the automobile manufacturer, because the labor people served a flat ultimatum that they would have none of Ford and his open shop policy.

The Committee of Forty-eight held no session to-day. Instead they went down to Carman's Hall to see what the Labor party delegates had to do and to hear from Fitzpatrick just what was going to happen to them. They heard Fitzpatrick utter a speech that caused the 700 radical delegates to leap from their seats, throw their hats and coats in the air, and howl for twenty minutes, and then the delegates to the Committee of Forty-eight joined in the bewildering demonstration.

## Cox Calls His Kicking Mules "7 Per Cent."

By a Staff Correspondent of THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD. DAYTON, Ohio, July 11.—On Gov. Cox's farm at Jacksonburg, Ohio, thirty miles from Dayton, is a pair of mules, which because of the time worn Democratic symbol of the donkey have attracted much attention since their owner's selection as the Democratic nominee for the Presidency. Inquiry developed to-day that Gov. Cox calls them "seven per cent" because of their kick.

## DIES IN NIAGARA BARREL PLUNGE

Englishman Perishes as Steel Bound Cask Is Crushed on Jagged Rocks.

TOLD TRIP WAS 'SUICIDE'

War Hero Never Feared Death in His Long Career of Adventure.

Special to THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD. NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., July 11.—"Daredevil" Charles G. Stephens of Bristol, England, died to-day in an attempt to go over the Horseshoe Falls in a barrel. The barrel was broken by the fall. Pieces of it were recovered about three hours after Stephens made the fatal plunge. Nothing has been seen of the body. It is expected to appear in the whirlpool, about three miles below the falls, within a week or ten days.

The cask in which he made the trip, though built of stout Russian oak staves and bound with steel hoops, smashed like an egg shell on the jagged rocks at the base of the cataract.

Stephens started on his trip at 3:10 A. M. to-day. His barrel was towed into the upper Niagara River from Snyder's Point, about three miles above the falls, on the Canadian side, and was taken more than a mile down stream by a motor boat, while an operator on another boat took motion pictures.

Near where the Chippewa River empties into the Niagara the towline was cut and Stephens' barrel was set adrift. Carried by the swift current, the barrel neared the Canadian shore near the intake of the Ontario Power Company.

Passing the intake, the barrel got into the gutter rapids and continued toward the cataract, about a third the width of the Canadian channel from the Dominion shore.

"Bobby" Leach, who made a successful barrel trip over the Horseshoe Falls in 1911, stood at the Ontario Power intake as the barrel drifted down the river. He had warned Stephens the trip would end in disaster.

"He'll never make it in that barrel," Leach told those who stood about him. "It's suicide, that's what it is."

Only a handful stood at Table Rock, overlooking the brink of the Horseshoe, the barrel took its plunge. It went over at practically the same place as Leach went over and that Mrs. Anna Edson Taylor made her successful drop over the cataract in a barrel in 1901.

William Hill, a river man, went to within a few hundred feet of the foot of the Horseshoe in a rowboat in an effort to find Stephens and the barrel before the wreckage was washed up. Before he left Snyder's Point in the barrel Stephens shook hands with Mayor Harry P. Stephens of Niagara Falls, Ont., and turned over to him a small box containing a bright red plush vest, on the breast of which were pinned a dozen or more medals Stephens had won for daring deeds.

Stephens' barrel was six feet long. The interior was thickly padded. It was illuminated by a small electric battery and incandescent lamps. It was equipped with an oxygen tank with eight hours supply.

Stephens was 58 years old. He was a master barber of Bristol, England. His wife and their eleven children live there. Early in life he made a parachute drop that earned him his nickname. Later he became a high diver and a lion tamer. He served three years in the world war with the British army.

"I've been doing daredevil stunts all my life and I've never been really frightened," Stephens said before his death trip to-day.

## COX'S SATURDAY AS PRO-GERMAN LAID TO EDITORS

Nominee Tries to Dodge Responsibility for Policy of His Paper.

CITES RECORD IN WAR

Opposed to Military Oligarchy Since Conflict Began, He Declares.

PUTS BLAME ON WRITER

Democratic Standard Bearer Explains Appearance of Opinions in Dayton 'News.'

By a Staff Correspondent of THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD.

DAYTON, Ohio, July 11.—Gov. Cox, the Democratic Presidential nominee, undertook to-day to defend himself against the rabidly pacifist and pro-German editorials that appeared during 1915 and 1916 in the Dayton News, of which he is owner and publisher, textual copies of which were printed to-day in THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD. He entered into a long and rather involved explanation, citing his record as War Governor of Ohio and the fact that German sympathizers voted against him in the State election in 1918, in an effort to offset the effect the editorials probably will have in the national campaign.

Gov. Cox did not attempt to deny the authenticity of the editorials, but he made it a point that they had not been written by him personally. The chief editorial writer for the Dayton News during the period that the editorials appeared, Gov. Cox explained, was George F. Burba, now an editorial writer for the Columbus Dispatch. "I think he will tell you, when you get to Columbus," said Gov. Cox, "what is the quality of my Americanism."

Gov. Cox said that during the period the editorials covered—though the editorials of feeling regarding the war in any manner, or to find any gentleman on God's footstool with whom I ever discussed the subject who will say that I ever uttered a word that would A. and C. ideas that it was not opposed to the German military oligarchy from the very moment the European war began."

Gov. Cox said that the authenticity of the editorials is concerned, there is no question. The correspondent of THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD read them in the files of the Dayton News in this connection. He said that Gov. Cox said to-day he regarded it as perfectly proper that his record be investigated and appraised to the fullest extent.

By way of explanation it is well to add that there is a large pro-German vote in some sections of Ohio, particularly in Cincinnati, may be in several tiers of counties in the central and eastern part of the State. This German vote—the exact strength of which it is impossible to present with accuracy—has been a constant factor in the election of Gov. Cox at the time was largely political, whether the editorials were written by his knowledge or not. The damning thing about the whole affair, as the situation appears in Dayton to-night, is that the editorials continued to appear some time over a long period. They began in 1915, soon after the war began, and continued up to within a few days of the declaration of war by the United States, when the Dayton News was told that American troops should not be sent to France.

In Close Touch With Paper.

The point of this is that Gov. Cox must have been fully aware of the character of the editorials, even though he did not write them, and could easily have put a stop to them if he had wished. Gov. Cox said that during the period at Columbus, the State capital, most of the time, but Columbus is only seventy miles from Dayton, and he has been a constant factor in the election of the two cities frequently, that is as often as every week or two, sometimes often. At the same time the copies of the Dayton News, which was a morning paper, would be readily available for him any morning that he was in Columbus.

The natural inference is that either Gov. Cox paid no attention whatsoever to the editorial policy of his newspaper, which folks hereabout can hardly believe, and owing to his constant interest in politics, or that he was willing that the policy be pursued. At the time of the elections in 1918, when he was elected only by a few votes, the signing of the armistice, there were two divisions of Ohio soldiers overseas and others in camps in the South. There was no State election for taking the soldier vote, the exact extent of which is impossible to obtain accurately in this city to-night, but which probably was well in excess of 100,000. Owing to the fact that these soldiers did not vote the matter of how they would have expressed themselves, of course, is mostly a matter of idle speculation, but the fact remains that they might easily have changed the result of the election, which was carried by Gov. Cox over Frank B. Willis by something over 1,000 votes. Wet and dry served as the real issue of the election. Willis, who defeated Cox in his race for reelection in 1914, and who in turn was defeated by Cox in 1918 when President Wilson was a candidate, is avowedly dry—"antagonistically dry," as he describes it. Willis' election was fought out on these grounds mainly, for Cox generally was accepted as a wet. That issue overshadowed everything else.

## SALT BULLET KILLS: GOES THROUGH MAN

Spanish Lieutenant Placed on Trial for Murder.

CARTAGENA, Spain, July 10 (delayed).—Lieut. Enrique Moreno has been placed on trial before a court-martial here on a charge of causing the death in July of last year of Private Jesus by firing a cartridge filled with table salt into his body pointblank, apparently for the purpose of amusing himself. The charge passed through the soldier's body, causing death immediately.

First Aid to Mothers.

When Baby has a cold, Father John's Medicine. Pure and Safe.

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